WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1881.

Amusemente To-Day.

Billon Opers House-The Marcotts. a Museum-Broadway and 9th st. Haverly's Niblo's Garden-Under Tom's Cable. Matines.

Maverly's 1-1h St. Theatre-Commercial Frammer, Mst.

Medison Square I heatre-The Professor.

Metropolitan Concert Mail-Concert.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line . . Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line ... 0 80 ness Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

in Sunday edition same rates as above.

Readers of THE SUN, temporarily residing in the country, are advised that they can procure this paper by ordering through the local newsman. If not, THE SUN will be sent on application direct from this office, by mail, at 55 cents a month, postpaid.

The tenacity of life shown by President BARFIELD is a surprise to the physicians who are in attendance upon him, or who have watched his case with professional and personal anxiety. His vigorous constitution, his quietude of mind, his courage under suffering, with careful and affectionate nursing, judicious medical expectancy, and the blessing of heaven, have served him well; and he has lived, not under excruciating anguish, with wounds that, in other circumstances, would assuredly have proved fatal, either at once, or at most within two or three days. So many nnexpected favorable symptoms displayed themselves at different hours of yesterday that doctors who on Sunday and Monday were hopeless began to speculate upon the possibility of his recovery, and to quote cases of a simihar kind in which the patient recovered Yet they are well aware that there is still imminent danger, and their practice is the proof of their apprehension. Every day of life enlarges the prospect of its continuance, but every hour of the present state of things is big with jeopardy.

The Presidential Succession

The deplorable event at Washington, aside from its sad surroundings and its solemn instruction, cannot fail to call the serious attention of reflecting minds to the Imperfect provision for an executive head of the Government in contingencies like that which now excites the sympathy of the civilized world, silences the rude voice of faction, spreads the mantle of charity over human infirmities, and touches every Amerlcan heart as with a personal sorrow.

Under the Constitution and existing law, what may be described as the Presidential life is only prolonged in four persons, two of whom, as in the present case, may by different causes be cut off from the regular succession. They are the actual President, the Vice-President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Now, there is no President pro tempore of the Senate, nor a Speaker of the House, and these vacancies will continue until the first Monday of December next, unless Congress should be specially called together; and an accident might occasion a void through which Congress could not be convened before the regular time.

The second article of the Constitution provides as follows:

of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall de-volve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removel, death, resignation inability, both of the President and Vice-President, de claring what officer sha I then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be re-

In conformity with this clause, the act of March 1, 1792, declares (section 146 of Revised Statutes) as follows:

"In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability e both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected."

It is thus seen that the Constitution provides for two lives in the Executive, and | and failed to accomplish. that Congress has extended the provision to this time ineffective. The inquiry will be with these seeming safeguards of the Constitution and of the law? Section 3 of the first article of the Consti-

tution, says: "The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also

the United States."

This mandatory clause is enforced in the fourth standing rule of the Senate in the following words:

"In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall shoose a President pro trapers."

The intention to be absent, or actual absence from any cause, must be made known to the Senate by the Vice-President to authorize the choice of a President pro tempore. The practice has been for the Vice-President to retire from the chair toward the close of a session, when no President | retreating southward in distress. pro tempore had been previously chosen, to epable the Scnate to make an election of that officer, and thus to protect the Presi-

By accident, at the late session Mr. Ar-THUR failed to take this usual course, and the Senate adjourned without having had the opportunity to choose a President pro tempore. Such an accident should not occur again. Hereafter the law should either impose this duty on the Vice-President, exdirect the Senate, without notice from him, to choose a President pro tempore.

The new Congress will regularly meet by law on the first Monday of December. Without an extra session, no Speaker can be elected prior to that day. Therefore, the provision of the act of 1792, that the Speaker of the House, in one of the named contingencies, shall act as President, is now inoperative.

In the eye of the law the President is supposed to be constantly present in the discharge of his duties, by the provision made for removal, death, resignation, or disability. Even the brief delay in an inauguration of the President, when the 4th of March has fallen on Sunday, has caused anxiety, from causing a break in the continued occupancy of the office.

In presence of the actual situation there Is still graver reason for regret that any star, and will be instructed to send siedge parties up the safeguard should be wanting to continue sast size of Grandli Land to meet this party. If no the line unbroken to the point where it is visited in 1882, Licut Gazars will abandon his station le t by law. While there may be no danger by boat following closely the cast coast of Grimeli Land by boat following closely the cast coast of Grimeli Land a constitutional President, still it is the reached

all things, to avoid any pernicious precedent opening the door to innovation.

A New Change in an Old Religion.

The wealthy and prominent Jewish congregation whose synagogue stands at Lexington avenue and Sixty-third street has determined to hold regular Sunday services hereafter; a step which, to judge from the earnest feeling awakened in the controversy, appears to be regarded by the conservative members as posmore sessed of much significance. This synagogue had for many years as its rabbi the late Rev. Dr. EINHORN, who was generally acknowledged one of the most learned, able, and upright Jewish clergymen in the world, as well as one of the most advanced of reformers within the Mosaic faith. The gentleman who now fills his place, the Rev. Dr. KOHLER, formerly of Chicago, and a son-in-law of Dr. EINHORN, is also distinguished among American rabbis. These facts, together with the standing of the synagogue, invite special atten-

tion to the innovation now decided on. It is said that the congregation was alost equally divided upon the subject, and that it was only after heated arguments and an energetic canvass that the present conclusion was reached by a small majority. Nevertheless, it seems to be regarded as an opening wedge that may lead to further

changes. The main argument in favor of holding services on Sunday has been the one so frequently presented, that the masculine members of the congregation must attend to business on Saturdays, the inexorable laws of trade making that unavoidable in so active and keen a centre of commercial competition as New York; and that if they cannot find a synagogue open on Sunday, they will simply be deprived of the privilege of attending any at all. In many places in Germany and other European countries, as well as in the smaller towns of the United States, it is said that there are conservative Hebrews who religiously close their places of business on Saturdays to attend synagogue service. It is also asserted that there are some even in this city who do the same thing. As a rule, however, it is believed to be impracticable in New York. Besides this, the younger men are reported to be less religiously inclined than those of the older generation, and not so ready to make serious sacrifices for the sake of religious observances. It is said that the attendance in many of the synagogues of this city on Saturday is composed almost exclusively of women and children. It is a matter of course, therefore, that the problem presented by such a state of facts should long have been a serious subject of consideration, and that some efficient step to remedy it should finally be taken.

The opposition to the change has been founded upon the argument that services on any day but the Sabbath are opposed to the Jewish ritual, and that it is made perilous by the fact that Sunday is the Sabbath of Christianity. It is urged that there is danger of drifting wholly out of the Jewish faith, and, at the same time, those who have taken this view do not seem to have offered any better solution of the difficulty presented by the abstention from service on Saturdays. To reconcile them to the new step, it is proposed that the Sunday services shall not partake much of a religious character, but shall rather be a combination of lecture and sacred music. It is very probable that the example of Prof. Felix Adler's Ethical Culture society and the success which, in certain respects, has attended that undertaking, have exerted some influence upon Dr. Kohlen's congregation in its settlement of this question.

It now remains to be seen what consequences are to flow from this new movement-new, at all events, in this city-and how far Sunday services in the synagogues will make up for the defective observance of Saturday as a day of rest and worship. It is said that at all events there is no alternative, and that the impossibility of maintaining proper religious services on Saturday is demonstrated.

The Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. At last the Proteus has left St. Johns on her Arctic mission. The voyage of this vessel is often spoken of as one in search of the Jeannette; but this is a mistake. The expedition was organized for purposes entirely different, namely, the establishment of a polar colony for general scientific observation, substantially after the plan of the one which Capt. Howgate undertook last year,

It is true that Lieut, GREELY, of the Fifth two more lives, both of the latter being at | Cavalry, who is in command of the expedition, suggested that a sledge party, moving naturally made. How does this void occur | to an elevated position not far from his permanent station, might get sight of the Jeannette, supposing her to have attempted a return through Baffin's Bay; and accordingly he was authorized to send out such a party. But his instructions show that this a Premient pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-Press-dent, or when he shall exercise the office of President of tended for other purposes. A permanent station is to be established at the most suitable point north of the eighty-first parallel, near the coal seam discovered on Lady Franklin Bay by the English expedition of 1875. The only stops authorized before reaching this point, except those which the ice enforces, are to be the calls at Disco or Upernavik, to secure Esquimaux hunters, dogs, and clothing, and those on the east coast of Grinnell Land, to see that the stores cached by the expedition of 1875 are in good condition for the use of any party

After the Proteus has landed its party and their stores, and has returned, a dwelling house and observatories are to be built; and only then is a sledge party to be sent out, "according to the proposal made to the Navy Department, to the high land near Cape Joseph Henry." It is evident from this slight allusion, that little stress is laid on the possibility of seeing the Jeannette, and that no prolonged effort is authorized for this purpose. Indeed it is specially cluding any discretion on his part, or should added that "the sledging parties will generally work in the interests of exploration and discovery," rather than for the chances of aiding the missing vessel. The same permanent service is indicated in the elaborate special instructions for making meteorological, magnetic, tidal, pendulum, and other observations, as recommended by the Hamburg International Polar Conference, with which this Franklin Bay expedition is

strictly connected. It is proposed, also, that whatever becomes of the Jeannette, this "permanent station," as it is officially called, shall be visited in 1882 and 1883 by a vessel with supplies and reinforcements, so as to continue the occupation. The arrangements in case

of failure to relieve are as follows: "In case no vessel reaches the permanent station in 882, the vessel sent in 1883 will remain in Smith's Sound outs! there is danger of its closing by ice, and, on scaving, will land all her supplies and a party at Little-ton Island, which party will be prepared for a winter's until the relieving weser is met or Littleton Island to

part of wisdom to run no risks, and, above | Still, though this Franklin Bay expedition

is shown to have no connection with the hunt for the Jeannette, it is not at all impossible that it may succeed where the direct searches of the Rodgers and Alliance may fail. Should the Jeannette, after moving north from Wrangell's Land, be caught in a southeasterly polar current, she would be carried down past the Parry Islands to an exit not far from the station to be established by the Proteus. The probabilities are, too, that, unless he returned by Behring's Straits, DE Long would try this exit by way of Baffin's Bay.

A Tremendous Contribution to Literature.

Mr. WILLIAM G. LE DUC has favored THE SUN with a copy of a statement which, he thinks, "will convince any unprejudiced mind of the utility of the Department [of Agriculture, so called], and suffice as a vindication of its administration for the past four years." Although we have always held Mr. LE Duc to be a superfluous and somewhat ridiculous person, we are perfeetly ready to give candid attention to anything he may have to say to the contrary.

Mr. LR Duc's method of vindicating his management of the seeds and the bugs is strikingly original. He does it by means of statistical tables showing the number of documents and reports printed at the public expense and distributed under his supervision.

Nobody will deny that the magnitude of LE Duc's achievement in this line is something wonderful. He proudly declares himself responsible for the publication of not less than 2,368,525 copies of documentsbound volumes, pamphlets, and circularscontaining 358,381,675 printed pages. This is a tremendous contribution to literature. The unaided imagination is not capable of conceiving its dimensions. Suppose the 858,381,675 pages which LE Duc has put forth were pasted together, so as to make one continuous strip. That strip might be wound five times around the globe. Suppose the matter contained in LE Duc's 858,381,675 pages were printed in a single continuous line, as telegraphic messages are printed on the tape. We should have 2,682,442 miles of agricultural reading-enough to reach from here to the moon more than ten times over.

Those who are curious in such matters can easily make other computations exhibiting the immensity of LE Duc's performance. The fact that all, or nearly all, of his printing and publishing was simply the ruination of good white paper, the waste of good black ink, and the flagrant misuse of the people's means, need not enter into the calculations. According to LE Duc, the best Commissioner of Agriculture is he who accomplishes the greatest waste of paper, ink, and money.

So It Is.

We note with interest the reflections which Guiteau's murderous deed excites in some of our contemporaries. "So it is," says the Iribune, " with the resort to forged returns, stuffed ballot boxes, and other unlawful methods in order to carry elections.'

Nothing can be truer than these words: and, now that they are uttered, may we not hope that the most memorable instance of such crime, the counting in of HAYES when Mr. TILDEN had been elected, may yet be condemned by Republicans as its atrocity

The President was to have been C. W. Prot.p's guest at Dobb's Porry, last Saturday evening; and it would seem from the resolutions adopted there at a meeting on Monday. at which JAY GOULD and C. W. FIELD were present, as if the foiling of this intention were one of the chief elements of GUITEAU's crime:

"Wheress. The attack on President Garrian was made as he was entering on a day's journey which was to ter-nimate in this village." "Hereas, the telegraphic announcement of the murder, one assault was received by our citizens while actively ons assault was received by our citizens while actively at work decorating the streets and ornamenting their dwellings in expectancy of his arrival, thus adding to the natural instinctive horror of the crime a keen sense of personal and local loss.

"We, therefore, in mass meeting spontaneously assembled, feel it eminently proper to say that the dastardly crime is an infamour assault, not only upon personal rights, but upon the political cust-ms of the nation."

The burden of indignant sympathy seems to be more for the wrong done to Dobb's Ferry than for the apprehended loss of the President to the country.

Among the wild telegrams that have poured into the national capital is one that twenty thousand men at the West were ready to sack Washington. Why they desired to sack Washington does not appear; but in moments of public frenzy there are always people who relieve their feelings by a proposition to sack something or somebody.

PIEROLA, having failed in arousing Peru to revive the war which cost her so much has now gone to La Paz, presumably to try his persussions upon Bolivia. It is extremely unlikely that his former ally will lend itself as cat'spaw for his purposes. Bolivia has been burnt, and dreads the fire. Besides, she has largely been left aside by Chili in the arrangements. for peace, and her real chances of securing

The Bey of Tunis, now one of the prominent personages of the day, finds French criticism prying into his traditional customs of government. He renders law in person, and three times a week, for that purpose, goes to his velvet armchair, which stands on a platform in one of the halls of the Bardo. He meditates on his judgments and sentences while tapping his lips with the amber mouthpiece of his pipe. The bastinado still remains the favorite punishment, but its horrors are mitigated, according to French observers, by some queer precautions. One of these consists in the executioner hold a loaf of bread under his arm, in order to hinder his motions, so that he cannot strike too hard. If the bread falls, the executioner receives the remainder of the blows intended for the culprit." As this bread is the one guarantee given to the delinquent subjects of the Bey that they will not be flayed outright. it is suggested that it may be called their bill of rights, or the provisions of their constitution.

Mars and Saturn are in conjunction today. Early risers to-morrow will see them close together in the morning sky leading the array of planets whose series of conjunctions forms one of the most remarkable celestial features of this remarkable year. Venus, which brings up the rear of the planetary parade, is so bright that from the ferryboats she can be seen casting a long track of light upon the water.

The revival of cockboat navigation, in the return of the little vessel which went to Engiand last June, has produced its fruits in another piece of folly. Yesterday John Tray-NOR and IVAR OLSEN started from Bath, Me .. for a voyage to England in a dory only 14 feet long. 5 feet wide, and 21 inches deep. What possible use there is in these rockiess adventures cannot be imagined. Each success provokes some more daring experiment, and the end will only come with the drowning of some of these imitators of the three wise men of Gotham.

Several hundred Missouri excursionists were poisoned with lemonade on Monday; eight or more of them are dead, and a hundred are in a critical condition. When even a temperance drink is so fatal it is time to enforce penalties on the reckless mixers of pienic death cups.

Prightened by an Earthquake.

PANAMA: June 25. - The people of Greytown had an earthquage scars on the night of the Sh inst Four shocks in all were distinctly felt, one of them being quite severy. Recolorished into the stress, and prayers for preservation from death were freely utterd-a PASSPORTS DO NOT PROTECT IN GER-

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- Mr. White, present United States Minister at Berlin, urges in his correspondence with the Department of State that the \$5 fee for passports ought to be remitted in favor of a thousand or more male and female students from the United States, who attend the universities and other educational institutions in Germany, and upon many of whom it falls as a bardship. The whole passport system is the relic of a polley no longer countenanced among enlightened States.

But while the system exists, and is practically recognized, the protection and the privileges accorded to passports ought to be enforced White has learned, even in his short experience at Berlin, that they do not protect American citizens against imprisonment, extortion, and outrage in Germany.

Naturalized citizens of German birth, and often native citizens born of naturalized German parents, have been subjected since 1869 to harsh treatment and to gross indignities when visiting Germany, though carrying with them the evidence of their acquired or native nationality and the assurance of protection for every just right under the seal of State.

These wrongs have been perpetrated under the alleged authority of what is commonly known as the Bancroft treaty of 1868 with the North German Confederation and its arbitrary interpretation by the imperial Government That treaty is discreditable, mainly because the naturalized German is put below all other naturalized citizens, and is degraded by the deprivation of rights which they enjoy without question. Take the following article for illustration: ARTICLE IV.—If a German naturalized in America re-news his residence in North Germany without the in-tent to return to America, he shall be held to have re-nounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the per-son naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

That is to say, a naturalized German may have his citizenship revoked and destroyed by the imperial Government in an hour after two years' residence in the empire. He has no appeal. He is the victim of a disgraceful treaty. The naturalized Irishman, or Frenchman, or Russian, may live in Germany without limit, and he cannot be disturbed while he observes the local laws.

This invidious discrimination is not only unjust, but it opens the door for constant oppression, made more odious still because the impetreaty, that German allegiance is not lost by emigrants until ten years after their departure from their native place. And this monstrous pretension has not been resisted by any Minister of the United States.

The main business of our legation at Berlin for twelve years has been to present cases of injuries inflicted on naturalized citizens, an ! usually in a most deferential manner. All the correspondence shows that the Minister never forgot the attractions of the court, and never compromised his personal relations by one maniofficial utterance which would have put an end to these constant reclamations.

Here are samples of many cases, taken from Mr. White's despatches in the last volume of the

Department of State: Alexander Kunz, a native of Frankfort on the Maine Alexander Kunz, a native of Frankforton-ine Maine, emigrated to the United States in 1570, when 20 years of age. He was naturalized Oct. 12, 1878, when he returned to Frankfort with his wife for a short visit to their relatives. On the 27m of January, 1870, Kunz was arrested and jut in prison on a charge of neglect of military daty, for which he had been fined 300 marks in March, 1874. There seemed to be no reason why ao summary and musual treatment should have been used in this case, inasanuch as Kunz had papers to show that previous to his emigration he had received his discharge from military service.

Richard W. and Casper D. Boisselier were born to the saled States, the former in 1852 and the latter in 1854.

increase by a telegraphic insured of State.

from the Department of State, from the General State of State, from the Was a natural State of the State of State

these cases, because, when the facts were dis- | for them. faction is it to a citizen who supposes he goes | this land; the snake was not killed by the Revelutionary abroad protected by the flag and the passport, that he should be released from prison when he had been incarperated without cause? What is had been incarcerated without cause? What is had been incarcerated without cause? What is protection worth at all when every petty official out ms duty, who marched up to the cannon's of the imperial Government may arrest a natu-

of the imperial Government may arrest a naturalized German citizen on the assumption that the owes allegiance to the Emperor?

The treaty with the North German Confederation expired three years also by limitation, and only continues in existence by the passive consisting of the two Governments. It can be terminated by six months' notice from either side.

Naturalization treaties were made about the same time with Hesse. Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, some of which omit the two years also with which we have no maturalization treaty.

The Sun has repeatedly urged that notice should be given to close once for all these unsatisfactory treaties, and to start afresh with the responsible Government, which alone can be called to account. Half-nearted movements have been made in Congress to this end but they were fruitless. The last Administration had neither spirit nor inclination to take up the question resolutely, and therefore dodged it. The organs of Mr. Biaine make fine promises of a vigorous policy in the defence of American efficient and congress. We shall soon see if he is equal to the occasion, by demanding squarely for the naturalized citizen of German birth in the privileges, the protection, and the rights that are enjoyed by the naturalized citizen of German birth in the same footing that they stand at home. The world should know, too, that American either of the same footing that they stand at home. The ship is a passport everywhere, to be defended to the last extremity, while he obeys the laws and respects his own dignity. ship is a passport everywhere, to be detended to the last extremity, while he obeys the laws and respects his own dignity.

A Jerseyman's View. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A sincere

dmirer of Tax Sex santependent and impartial conduct regarding all questions of the day, yet I can hardly coincide with the views of your leader of to-day, the 4th of July, cutified "Shumeful," It is perfectly natural that all semilia people, no matter how reluctantly, should look with suspicion upon those who in the event of the President's death will obtain the greatest gain for themcives through the foul deed of Saturday. I assure you hat suspicion will live, no matter what comes out of the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Say: The Rev.

THE ACCEDUCT BILL VETUED. Gov. Cornell Objects to it so Unnecessary and

ALBANY, July 5 .- Gov. Cornell to-day

vetoed the bill to provide a further supply of water for the city of New York. He said that the particular object of the bill was the construction of a new aqueduct for the conveyance of water from the Croton dam to the city of more than double the capacity of the present one. While no very definite estimate has been made of the cost of the work, the engineers admit a probable cost of \$12,000,000, while Comptroller Campbell estimates that it will cost at least \$15,000,000, and other persons believe that a much larger sum will be required. The bill must therefore be treated as a proposition to very largely increase the permanent debt of the city. The present debt of the city, inclusive of the accumulated sinking fund, is about \$100,000,000, with a net annual interest charge of nearly \$7,000,000. No enlargement of this debt should be permitted except under the most pressing and unavoidable necessity; on the contrary, every effort should be made to reduce and liquidate it as speedily as possible. No such necessity now exists. The present water supply is ninety-three gallons per capita per day, and no one will pretend that any com-munity can properly use one-half of that supply is ninety-three gallons per capita per day, and no one will pretend that any community can properly use one-half of that amount. It is of the gravest importance that no mistake be made us to the absolute need of this extraordinary project before work on it is begun. As to the financial aspect, the Governor holds that the bill is in violation of the positive commands of the Constitution, in that it places within the power of one single official to increase the permanent debt of the city to whatever sum he may see fit. The Governor doubts the wisdom of burdening the Commissioner of Public Works with the vast responsibilities created by the bill, as his present duties must necessarily tax the ability and resources of any man, if faithfully and intelligently performed. Measured by its protable cost, says the Governor, this proposed work would rank in importance with the original Croton water enterprise or the Eric Canal as finally enlarged, and yet the community directly interested has given the subject no consideration commensurate with its magnitude. Judging from letters he had received from some of the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens of the city it was evident that the scope of the bill was not adequately understood by the people at large.

The Governor also vetoed the bill to legitimatize the birth of Robert John Elliers, and the bill for the further protection of private property and to repeal the act of 1872 on the same subject. The Governor says that the latter till prohibits bill posting generally, and would prohibit putting up notices in rural districts, causing endiess trouble.

Woman and Independence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In recent issues of Tru Sun are several letters, each one boiling over with zeal for a grand Pourth of July celebration. As me-half of the people of this country are yet held in the same political subjection in which they were held before the Declaration of Independence was written, and as I belong to that subjected half, I beg The Sus to give a small space to my ideas on Fourth of July celebrations. First, I will state that I fully recognize the good work that our forefathers did for themselves and their male posterity when they second from the British dovern-ment and founded a freer. But I fail to see wherein the Declaration of Independence has left women in any freer condition. Our much-lauded forefathers found the wemen of America subjects of one sovereign-a man of education, of an educated race, and of gentlemanly manners. They left them helpless subjects under a million sovereigns, black, white, and yellow, native and foreign born, sober and drunk, selfish, arrogant, brutal, or-good, just as it happens. Have we any reason to help on Fourth of July celebrations? The woman who engages in or encourages such celebrations is like those slaves in the olden time of slavery, who, because tolerably well fed, housed, and clothed, were so penetrated and perme-aled through and through by the demoralizing spirit of slavery as to be utterly unconscious that they were

slaves; in fact, so unconscious as to fancy themselves part and parcel of their master's grandeur and honor. The great body of American women are in this state of mind with regard to their political masters. When but a fathers' struggle against kingly power, and the bernes of that struggle bound up before my children imagination grand and glorified in the white light of liberty. But, alas' and alas' as years came on, and the cruel resistes of life and the law's oppressions to one half of the pearle taken a few steps onward toward the promised land of The women of this country are free to admit that this s the best Government in the world, but that admission how good is ours. This Government can be made as much better than it is, as it is better than the monarchies of the Old World. For this reason we profest against

hosannahs to freedom, but every thinking woman in the land knows and keenly feels the falsehood and the mockery. In the name of the enslaved half of this country we would be far wiser were men to critically examine the signs of the times, and keep their eyes open to the danger Redress was necessarily furnished in some of they are in et issue the freedom their torefathers won The evil spirit of manarchy is not yet expressed from

Then, szain, it cannot be maintained that the sum of Four pe was concerned in this terribor grane. Two Pres-chests within twenty years have taken by the assassin's hand, and in both instances the sayors were native form

Jeffersonian Principles.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sic: The best article that I have read in a long time in the one in Tax. Sex of July 3, entitled "Thomas Jederson," It is right erument is coming to, and, in fact, what it has already arrived at. It is also untely necessary to return to the good old deflersonian principles if we wish, in perfectuate feedback institutions. It was formerly a Republican, never someth for office, and fever held office. But a because degreed with the principle of the certain man and alarmed at the increasing contralization of power at Westington, and went over the hencerate party, is heving its principles to be the heat, and the only save turn for this country.

NEXECUSE July 4 erument is coming to, and, in fact, what it has already

An Unchained American.

speech, and stagest political dangers. He would have have been definitions men to give afterance to thoughts To the Epiton of The Sun—Sir: Suppose the facility lies and teachers to thought to the facility of the facilit

GRN. GRANT ON THE ATTEMPTED AS-SASSINATION.

Long Branch, July 4.—Gen. Grant spent the day at his cottage, where he received a reporter. In answer to a question whether he had been sent any special advices from Washington, Gen. Grant said that he was in constant receipt of buildins as to President Garfield's condition, but that the latest tersonal advice he had received was a special telegram from Secretary Lincoln, which came late last night. This was to the effect that while Mr. Garfield's condition was less favorable than early in the day, Mr. Lincoln had hopes of the President's condition was less favorable than early in the day, Mr. Lincoln had hopes of the President's ultimate recovery if inflammation did not set in.

"What is your personal opinion, General, as to the chances of the President's recovery?"

"It is hard to express an opinion. Of course, my hopes are all for a favorable result. After the President rallied from the shock I really believed he might recover; but later news yesterday gave me great anxiety."

"In your experience with wounds of a similar character, what has been the result?"

"I have known a great many cases of men shot very much in the same way where the ball was ledged where it could not be found. The men would rally after the shock, and then suddenly change for the worse, contrary to the expectations of the patient and physicians, and

deniy change for the worse, contrary to the exbectations of the patient and physicians, and
then die in a few hours. I remember the case
of Gen, Walker, who was down in the Mexican
war. He received an internal wound not unlike that of the President. Every one thought
the General would die, but he rathed and ingered along two or three months hed, but he
determined to live, and finally insisted on being
taken home. He was carried from the city of
Mexico 250 miles on a stretcher to Vera Cruz,
and from there by water to New York, then upthe Hudson Rilver to his nome in Troy. He remained in the same condition several months,
then finally got well, fought in the war of the
rebellion, and was killed.

"Why, I got my promotion to First Lieutenant," continued Gen. Grant, "through the
death of a man who was wounded in the same
way, As I remember it, the wound was almost
precisely the same as that of Gen. Gurffeld.
The Lieutenant was shot from a horse after we
had got into the city of, Mexico. He retained
his natural color, his respiration, pules, and
temperature were almost normal, he was cheerful, and he had no idea of dying. He even
laughed and joked about it, and said that after
he got well he should never be careless again.
Suddenly his complexion changed to that of a
corpse, and in a lew hours he was dead.

"So you see," added the General, "you cannot really tell anything about what result may
follow such a shot. If the President should live
two or three days longer with his strong constructure and the venerually recover."

"I did intend to go this morning, and Mrs.
Childs was going with me. It was an impulse
when I first you up to run down on the next
train and see the President and I had my bag
packed for tife trip. Then I learned that no
one was allowed to see him except his physicians, nurses, and Mrs. Garffeld, so that my
going would not do see him except his physicians, nurses, and Mrs. Garffeld, so that my
going would not do see him. Serveral
two of he will be serveral as is in pays
pack

at all.' But I don't know you.' I said, ' and I won't But I don't know you, I said, and I wanted give you my name for any purpose whatever. That is sufficient.' He still remained and repeated about the same words he had said to me in his letter concerning the Austrian mission and the support of Mr. Reecher, Gen. Sherman.

and the support of Mr. Reecher, Gen. Saerman, and others.

"I was in the campaign,' he said. 'Didn't you get a copy of the speech I sent you,'

There were a good many people in the campaign, I said. He finally went away greative distribution of the sampaign, I said. He finally went away greative distribution of the said. He finally went away greative distribution of the sampaign, I said. He finally went away greative distribution of the sampaign of the sampa

Did he impress you when you saw him as a looked seedy and like a deadbeat. Possibly I was influenced in my opinion by my son. The fellow was sharp and a ready talker, and appeared as though he had some education, but was evidently an adventurer, a man I would trust with anything," In the event of President Garffeld's death do

you care to express an opinion as to the politi-Nothing that I can see except to disappoint Nothing that I can see except to disappoint
seriously disappoint-some men who want
office. The places they want will be filled by
men equally as competent. As to Gen. Arthur,
the shameful and villatious manner in which
he has been siandered by the bitter newspapers
known as the 'Haif Breed' press has given
many of the people the idea that ho is a monster. The trouble is that he is but little known
to the neonle generally. I know him to be a ster. The frouble is that he is our integration to the people generally. I know him to be a man of common sense and clear headed, with good associates—a man of integrity."

In conclusion tien, trant spoke most feelingly of Fresident tiarfield, and by voice and manner, as well as in words, showed the intense sincerity of his desire for the recovery of the Presi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read with interest the letter of Corneral Chas. Schoeneck relative to the merits of the Thirteenth Regiment, I must ontess I was not a little surprised at the general tone of it. He says that the first man to be evercome on Decora-tion Day was a member of the Fenricentii Regiment. Now the man referred to was overcome, not through the

effects of the heat, but from general weakness, he having

inen univel; previous to making the armory, as the very fact "that we had not vet begun the march, but were just forming into line," shows.

The Thirteenth, it is true had guests to entertain, which act, together with the anticipation of a trip to the seathere, no doubt had a great deal to do with the sorry reak up on their part. They were attending to the wants of their living comrades would the Fourteenth continued the march and decorated the graves of their dead contrades-a tribute which they feit was fitting, and which they left their armory for the purpose of STRE. He also states that the murch in Boston was "on a cry but day." Now, I had the honor-if so I may structured being one of the fluctocomb on that occasion, and I tail to reduce the as a very had day in the cultrary. I cutsdered it a very mild and leastint one w

Private F. S. Fostes, Fourteenth Regiment, Buo-Kiys, July 5. Mr. John Cowell's Fourth of July Views,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All Christian nations desire to improve the system and imple ments of wariars, and one nation endeavers to prevent her from surpassing it in this matter to-day. It is well known these Nihilists do not care about the gallows, and I would suggest that every Nihilist who commits murder be tied to a stake and burned, or chained to a gridiron over a slow fire. Depend upon it, it will have to come to this and this treatment will be necessure to stamp it out. Let us leach hurope how it can be I know hundreds who would rightly advicate this arg-BROWNERS, July 4.

"Chilcat Metcor." From the San Francisco Chematela.

About eight months are John Muir, celebrated as a traveler and literater, noticed in the passession of same Alaska Indians as according to the passession of same Alaska Indians as according to the fact branch and according to the fact branch a fact and the fact by subjection to the deling pricess. The applications of the state to the deling pricess. The applications of the same strength of the fact by subjection to the deling pricess. The application of the same strength of the fact between the same of erve, indication which haracterize true materials from The body was seen to fail, a moss of finite, by the father of one of the iddest indians in which was true in the latter of a seed was able wart sought eat and extract to the same in trinsip. Through the concernion of the Northwest Traines (somewhat he want applications succeeded in conditions, descondances for the purchase, and the according chain shorts seems through as a loss of meson and or conditions about the seems through as a loss of meson are succeeded in conditions, descondances for the purchase, and the according to

BUNREAMS

-Napoleon's "N" on the Scine bridges to

-Lord Bute has an heir, putting his only daughter's nose quite out of joint.
—Philadelphia and New York are con-

ected by more telegraph wires than any other two cities in the world, the number being 110. -A bride is reported to have lately said. I told all my friends to have my name put on my pres ents, so that if divorced George should not be able

-The blundering act of a pious enthusiast at Prague, who must needs throw a parcel containing a Bible into the Crown Princess's pony carriage, may, it is feared, have untoward results.

the grog shop and shun the museum.

-Sunday dances are coming into vogue in England, and many of the clergy approve of lawn tennis and cricket, but the "unco gude" still draw the live .

-The Prussian Government has ordered the provincial authorities to send detailed in ormation of the extent and causes of emigration, which, however, -John Momfort married a widow at Buene

Vista. Ga , and on the day after the wedding undertook to whip his stepson. The bride seized her husband and beid him fest, while the boy killed him with a knife. -The new Tichborne claimant, who al-

nost convinced San Francisco of his honesty, and told a story of adventures filling many columns in the newspapers, has been identified as C. O. Ferris, a swindler, -The British Government Intend, if pos sible, to introduce a Municipal Reform bill of Lendon next session, which will change the ancient and distinct

system of the "city." as distinguished from the rest of the metropolis. -An exhibition of pipes and snuff boxes at the Crystal Palace, London, contains numbers of pipes collected by the Emperor Maximilian, which were found

in the buried cities of Mexico. There were smokers that sands of years before Raleigh. -A Cincinnati seamstress grew tired of the needle, and hung out a sign as a doctor. Her first patient was a man who had congestion of the brain, but she thought it was rheumatism, and nearly covered him

with alum plasters. The treatment killed him. -William Bennett of Denton, Ala., wanted to marry a servant girl. "If you make such an alliance we will disinherit you." his father wrote. "The girl refuses me, and I am about to commit suicide." was the message returned by the son before killing himself.

—After four marriages of a conventional

ort, and after arriving at the age of 80, a Kentuckian eloped at night on horseback with the youthful belie of Buckner, hastened remantically to a dergyman twenty miles away, was chased by the angry father, and is now enjoying a honeymoon tour.

—A crowd of side showmen, peddiers, and

gamesters follow every circus, and pay for places close by the main tents. A soap vender refused the customary tribute to Porepaugh's menagerie, but persistently bawled his wares near the main engrance. Mr. Fore paugh whipped him at Black River Falls, Wis., and was -The Oberammergau Passion Play performers are, it is announced, about to give several Sun-day performances of the comedy, "Philippine Weiser,"

by Redwitz, in their new bullding, being their first attempt in secular theatricals. Maier, who represented Christ In the Passion Play last year, will take the character of Welser. an old church in Chicago, gathered a congregation, or ganized a choir, and appointed himself nastor. But an income for sustaining the enterprise was lacking, and the minister obtained temporary relief by pawming some

silverware which his soprano lent him. Several of the articles proved to be booty from a recent burglary, and -A practical joke was recently played at salisbury, England, upon two of the cathedral digr taries—a Chancellor and an Archdencon. A letter, apparently in a lasty's handwriting, was sent round to various persons, inviting them to linich with the Arch-deacon, and tradesmen were honored with sundry or-ders, which were obeyed, in one instance there tons of

coals were duly delivered. A boys' school was among -A considerable storm has been excited in Hongary by a recent letter of Baron Edelsheim-Gynisi the commander of the standing army in that country, in which he accused Hungarian juries of partiality in deciding actions brought by the military authorities against impunity. So bold an accusation coming from so high a

quarter has naturally enraged the Hungarian press. -Baker was imprisoned in Chicago, and lecided to make a confession of his fault to Miss Creed. but when it reached her it bore a postscript, forged by the messenger, asking her to send some money immed ately. She had none, she said, but would appeal to her papa. The rascal auggested that, as no time lost, she might let him have her watch and dismonis to pawn. She did so, and the swindle yielded \$300.

... There is plenty of hurrah in Boston over the project of a world's fair, but R. M. Pulsifer, Presdent of the Commission, speaks couly as follows: There are always men enough to shout and throw up their caps for a grand blea who cannot be depended upon to do anything else. The world's fair in Boston involves not only liberality in subscribing, but hard work, drudgery, patience under criticism, with not many thanks for faithful service. We should not dare to estimate the amount needed at less than \$5,000,00. To raise that amount of money would require something more than good wishes and hepetul guesses."

-The vindictive spirit shown in some of the outrages in Ireland assumes a ludicrous form. The practice of obliging bashiffs to eat their processes has been exceeded to an Pracance which is reported from Moste, County Westmeath. A farmer residing near the town all the misfortune to find one of his cattle very iii. A village veterinary surgeon prescribed a command se of castor oil, but, unfortunately, the only vender of the drig in the neighborhood had been "Roycotted." The farmer had no alternative but to lose his cow or enter the for tablen shop. He waited until melitrati, when he ventured into the shop and procured half a pint of the oil He was not unobserved, however, and had not proceeded for on his way being when he was met by some 1,224 Leaguers, who asked him if he did not know that Romy's shop had been "Beyontted." He pleaded dire necessity, but in vain. The bottle was taken from him, his mouth held open, and the whole contints were drained slowly down his throat. He is not hkely to mear again the penalties of the unwritten law.

-Dr. Russell, the celebrated " Times correspondent," who accompanied the bake of Sutherland in his visit to this country and returned with him to England, impresses one less as a man of great intellectual power than as a well-balanced Irish gentleman, blemling with the worldly common sense of a Garrick Class Englishman, a great deal of the buoyancy and Celtic so culence of a gay Irishman, a sleepless shrewdness and indetatigable observation being typided in his small quax, sharp eyes and the upper part of his head, while his late of song, wit, wine, and woman find expression in the rich epicurean mouth. A diabolical amount of unbeawake information about things and men is combined in a most cental way in him, with a nature of tax called bontomic and manty generosity and analyses. He is at the whole a remarkable individuality, and it has called nature had not drawn him especially in youthto the brivolous, gay, and triffing issues of his, he might have made an excellent Secretary of War. As it is, he is had editor of the Army and Nary Gazete.

-The census of Ireland shows a population of 5,150 840, being a decrease of 252 338 am The population is composed of 2,522,804 maies and 2,607 CG5 females. The decline of the last ten years was spend over all the counties except three. The counties which did not decline were Antrim. Dublin, and Kerry, me of the poorest and most remote localities. In all the others the decrease went on varying from 10% or in it numbers 11 per cent, in Monaghan, to 101 per cent Tipperary, 10 exactly in Carlow, 32 in Gallary 17m Cork, and 0.7 in Mayo. It is remarkable that Carlow, the garden of Ireland, and all the other reduction to d. soil, should have suffered most from depopulation. The religious distribution of the population was --- 101 and Roman Catholics, 625,670 connected with the thing Ireland, 480,503 Presbyterians, 47,566 Methodists and the balance was made up of other denominations. To de crease of the Roman Catholics in the ten years was the 979, of the Protestants 32:328, and of the Presidents 12:145. During the last ten years dwelling house and disappeared to the number of 48,819, while business to farms and for business currents of towns have increased to the number of Pauls

-The different kinds of criminals is New Mexico and Arizona are given destinguishing "Rustlers" are thickes who sheal cattle on the there, and then look themselves with Mexicon. work, aithough when in the towns for a look they play. " Danglers" are stage roblers. with the sole of moting reputation as They are the terror or the forefer, and after to bring them to principle out, except by the sentment of a month . Salvey a style discussion Sheriff which he not let his prisoners who are quier, the incire often being about a Wens large any creates suched by a personnel, "Chile the large given, the increasing being models to anything but special while the acquaint which Dr. Association and raise remody size for assuming and breakfalling and raise remody size for assuming and breakfalling and raise remody size for assuming and under death sendence.